(श्री के० पी० सिंह देव): (क) से (ङ) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के त्वरित विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने विभिन्न नीतिगत उपाय किए हैं और वित्तीय प्रोत्साहनों समेत प्रोत्साहन दिए हैं। मंत्रालय इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए 8वीं योजना के दौरान विभिन्न योजना स्कीमें भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

चूंकि कृषि-खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग जो मुख्यतः स्थानीय तौर पर उपलब्ध कच्चे माल पर आधारित है, में राज्य सरकारों को एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी होती है इसलिए मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों की नोडल एजेंसियों से नियमित संपर्क बनाए रखता है। नोडल एजेंसियों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए मंत्रालय की योजना स्कीमों के तहत वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

मंत्रालय एक स्कीम भी चलाता है जिसके तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। इस स्कीम में उद्यमियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए सुविधाओं की स्थापना और कृषि-कच्चे माल के ग्रामीण स्तर पर प्रसंस्करण हेतु प्रौद्योगिकी के हस्तांतरण की व्यवस्था है। 8वीं योजना के प्रथम 3 वर्षों के दौरान, 150 ऐसे केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है।

राज्य सरकारों की नोडल एजेंसियों की सहायता से खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों के विकास की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है।

Provision for Deterrent Punishment in Incestuous Rapes

1655. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide deterrent punishment including capital punishment for incestuous rapes which have shown increasing trends in the country by amending the Indian Penal Code;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) in what manner Government propose to stop this rot in the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): (a) to (c) The existing provisions under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code already provide for stringent punishment for all kinds of rape. There is no proposal for further amendment to these provisions.

Pilferage of Edible Oils from Bombay Port

1656. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Indian Express dated 14th October, 1995 regarding pilferage of edible oils worth Rs. 1.80 crores from Bombay Port;

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the inquiry, if any, conducted by Government into the matter; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI M. RAJASEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The news report refers to pilferage of Edible Oil outside the Bombay Dock areas, beyond the jurisdication of Bombay Port Trust (BPT). The edible oil is pumped from vessels/barges directly to tank lorries and their outlets are being sealed in the presence of representatives of consignees/clearing agents. To avoid congestion and hamper normal Dock operations, the facility of weighment of oil tank lorries is not provided in the Dock. The alleged pilferage, reported in the newspapers does not take place within the docks but outside and the question regarding connivance of BPT officials does not, therefore, arise.

Fifth G-15 Summit

1657. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed at fifth G-15 summit held at Buenos Aires recently;

(b) whether any concrete steps the G-15 nations suggested for implementation

to eradicate poverty, unemployment and social inequalities among themselves; and

(c) in what manner the cooperation or assistance has been sought for the purpose from developed nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) The following subjects were discussed at the Fifth G-15 Summit held at Buenos Aires from 5th to 7th November, 1995:

(i) The Challeges of the International Economic Situation, viz., Globalisation and regional Integration; Poverty, Unemployment and Migration; and Financial Flows and External Debt.

(ii) A New Partnership for Development covering the United Nations, the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Trade Organisation and Food Security.

(iii) Strengthening Cooperation among Developing Countries, including South-South Trade, and Economic Cooperation, specific Cooperative Projects for Inter-Regional Cooperation.

(iv) Terrorism, Drug Trafficking and Corruption.

(b) The Summit exhorted the Developed countries not to undermine employment opportunities in Developing countries by imposition of trade barriers or the restriction of flows of resources to them. The Summit also committed themselves to combating unemployment, poverty and social inequalities with all available resources. It also affirmed that equitable economic growth, based on sound macroeconomic policies, within a more positive international economic framework, industrialisation, human resource development and constructive partnership between Government and business would find lasting solutions to these problems.

(c) The Summit hoped that this new political framework which resulted from the end of the Cold War should contribute to bringing about greater convergence between the developed and the developing countries. The Summit called for increased financial flows in the form of DDA and foreign direct investment from developed to developing countries to accelerate world-wide growth and economic development in the developing countries, and reiterated the demand for cancellation or substantial reduction of the external debt of the least developed and low-income countries. In order to make the common aspirations of the developing countries a reality, the Summit called for a constructive dialogue with the G-7 countries on the necessity of bringing reasonable stability to exchange and interest rates so as to limit the uncertainty and volatility of capital flows which mostly effect developing countries. The Summit emphasised that the macroeconomic policies of industrialised countries should take into account the interest of all countries, in particular developing countries, with a view to creating an environment aimed at global stability, economic growth, enhanced trade, investment and development. The Summit also asserted that the Generalised System of Preferences should be expeditiously reinforced and its coverage widened and deepened.

Prior Clearance from Central Government for Development Projects and Programmes

1658. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the State Governments have to take prior clearance for the development projects and programmes from the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to provide powers to the State Governments as per the prescribed terms and conditions for undertaking development projects and